1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 NO. CV 10-2108-CAS(E)11 HA-RAKHAMON AZIZI, 12 Plaintiff, 13 ORDER DISMISSING ACTION v. 14 AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, et al., FOR LACK OF SUBJECT MATTER 15 Defendants. JURISDICTION 16 17 On March 23, 2010, Plaintiff, proceeding pro se, paid the filing 18 19 fee and filed an untitled Complaint against "American Government," Henry Waxman, "Dept. of Justice and Education," and "L.A. and Beverly 20 21 Hills Police Dept." This Complaint, like Plaintiff's Complaint previously dismissed by the Court sua sponte in Azizi v. American 22 Government et al., No. CV 09-6677-CAS(CT), is large incomprehensible 23 24 and wholly insubstantial. 25 The present Complaint vaguely charges "murder(s) and adultery as 26 27 including homosexuality and idolatry . . . and unproper dictatorial act(s) such as lack of proper religion among other lack(s) of 28

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constitutional right(s)." Plaintiff seeks non-monetary damages,
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   including "the return of Jewish religious articles . . . to stores and
   real synegouges [sic]," the delivery to Plaintiff on or before
   April 26, 2010 of "a proper crown of my Jewish faith," and "a
   restraining order for the two Christian fellow as charged with murders
   along their employee [sic] of any firm that they have." Plaintiff
   also seeks millions of dollars in monetary damages for himself and
   others, including "the oriental lady."
        "A paid complaint that is 'obviously frivolous' does not confer
   subject matter jurisdiction [citation] . . . . " Franklin v. Murphy,
   745 F.2d 1221, 1227 n.6 (9th Cir. 1984) (citing <u>Hagans v. Lavine</u>, 415
   U.S. 528, 536-37 (1974)); see also Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319,
   327 n.6 (1989); <u>Bell v. Hood</u>, 327 U.S. 678, 681-82 (1946); <u>Franklin v.</u>
   Oregon Welfare Div., 662 F.2d 1337, 1342-43 (9th Cir. 1981); O'Brien
   v. United States Dep't of Justice, 927 F. Supp. 382, 384 (D. Ariz.
   1995), aff'd, 76 F.3d 387, 1996 WL 29294 (9th Cir. 1996). Dismissal
   for lack of subject matter jurisdiction is proper when the federal
   claim is "so insubstantial, implausible, foreclosed by prior decisions
   of this Court, or otherwise completely devoid of merit as not to
   involve a federal controversy." Steel Co. v. Citizens for a Better
   Env't, 523 U.S. 83, 89 (1998) (citations and internal quotations
   omitted). Dismissal for lack of subject matter jurisdiction may occur
   <u>sua sponte</u>. <u>Fiedler v. Clark</u>, 714 F.2d 77, 78 (9th Cir. 1983).
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The manifest insubstantiality of the present Complaint deprives this Court of subject matter jurisdiction. This jurisdictional defect could not be cured by amendment. Therefore, IT IS ORDERED that the reference to the Magistrate Judge is vacated, and this action is dismissed with prejudice. LET JUDGMENT BE ENTERED ACCORDINGLY. DATED: March 31, 2010. Rhristine a. Smyde CHRISTINA A. SNYDER UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE